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against smallpox, either by previous attack, by vaccination, or be vaccinated.

This order to take effect from August 31, 1904.

W. C. GORGAS,
Chief Sanitary Officer.

JULY 28, 1904.

NOTE.—Circular to the same effect addressed to persons entering the municipalities of Colon and Panama.

Report from Bocos del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows: Week ended August 25, 1904. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; number of deaths, 4; prevailing diseases, malarial fevers; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were not issued to vessels bound to Colon; passengers were provided with health certificates.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 19	George Dumois.....	Mobile, Ala.....	17	0	0	0
19	Liberty.....	Colon.....		9	0	(a)
20	Intrepid.....	do.....		10	0	(a)
21	Taunton.....	Mobile, Ala.....	25	0	0	0
22	Bradford.....	Boston via Limon.	38	1	0	4
24	Fort Morgan.....	Mobile, Ala.....	23	2	0	6
25	Ellis.....	New Orleans, La.	32	4	0	16
25	Herald.....	Colon.....		24	0	(a)

^a Not inspected.

PERSIA.

Report from Teheran—Cholera epidemic nearly extinct—Direction of spread.

Vice-Consul-General Tyler reports, July 30 and August 6, as follows:

I have to report the almost total disappearance of cholera from Teheran and the surrounding villages. On the 28th the number of fatal cases had diminished to 10, which would probably represent about half those affected.

The active cause of the contagion, its appearance, and departure, are questions of considerable importance, which, when my inquiries are completed, I shall make the subject of a special report. In view of the sanitary conditions of Teheran, the absence of all attempts at isolation, the expansion and exhaustion of the malignant influences, it would seem that there are aspects of the disease which have not yet received at the hands of scientists a full and complete examination.

Reports of a more or less trustworthy kind have reached Teheran that in some of the earlier affected cities and districts there has been a considerable recrudescence of the epidemic, and of even a more violent type, which was probably owing to some atmospherical adaptability.

What is, however, of more importance at the present moment to western people is the path of its inclination toward the north and west. It has apparently reached the two most important Persian ports on the Caspian, Resht and Astrabad, the two portals of European

trade and traffic. If it has reached the Caspian channel of communication there is very little hope that it will be arrested there.

We are yet in the early part of the summer, the heat and dryness are in most countries unusual, both favorable conditions for propagating the active principles of the disease and intensifying its effects.

With regard to the general ravages of the epidemic I am inclined to think, as a result of my observations and inquiries, that our estimates of fatality have been rather under than over the actual numbers. As a proof of this I would state that my house is situated in what is considered the suburbs of the city, where the houses are by no means crowded and gardens and open places provide expansive lungs for the free circulation of the atmosphere. Yet within less than half a mile northward, or just on the outer boundaries of the ramparts in an open space, there are several hundreds of graves, each containing one or more victims of the disease.

The sad stories which people I am acquainted with have to tell show the malignity of the type and the violence of its action. The carpenter who does odd jobs at the legation lost the whole of his brother's family. He told me, and he looked it, that he was worn out going to the graveyard to bury one after the other in the flaming atmosphere of the daytime. Another lost his wife and five children, only one little child being left; a third was deprived of all his children. None of these lived in the lower or more insanitary parts of the city, but in comparatively healthy districts. In a large village east of Teheran, about a mile and a half out, for some unapparent cause the disease raged with such fury that nearly all the people were carried off.

Within the last fortnight the city of Shiraz has shown even a worse tendency than Teheran, and the foreign element has suffered in a greater proportion.

PERU.

Plague at Eten.

CALLAO, September 1, 1904.

WYMAN, *Washington*:

Plague is now present in Eten San Pedro.

LLOYD.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Quarantine transactions.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, July 26, as follows:

Quarantine transactions in the Philippine Islands, month of June, 1904.

PORT OF MANILA.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for—

United States ports.....	4
Foreign ports	47
Domestic ports	167

To sailing vessels for—

United States ports.....	4
Foreign ports	2
Domestic ports	98

Total	322
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